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EMPIRE DAY IN AMOY.

Despite the efforts of the Clerk of the Weather to dampen the ardour of those who had been invited to take part in the programme arranged in honour of Empire Day by the joint local committees of the Overseas Club and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas for the benefit of the Sailors' Orphan Fund, there can be no denying that the day was a success; indeed, for Amoy it was a record, inasmuch as the proceeds of the entertainments provided amounted to close upon \$6,000.

For many days before, contributions in money and gifts had been pouring in from all sources. Chinese as well as foreign until they became almost embarrassing in quantity and variety. Due provision, however, was made for their disposal, and on the day itself the British Consulate, gaily bedecked with flags, looked like an universal emporium of good things to suit all tastes and purses. Fair dames presided over stalls and tea-tables and enticed the all too-willing spectators into buying everything which was purchasable. Owing to the inclemency of the weather much that had been arranged in the way of side-shows had to be abandoned, and the auction became the event of the day. A great sensation was caused when the auctioneer succeeded in realising no less a sum than \$1,500 for a small piece of one of the Zeppelins, recently brought to the ground in England.

The day was brought to a fitting conclusion with an exhibition of war photographs, followed by a dance and supper in the Amoy Club theatre. On such an occasion it would be ludicrous to select any names for special mention, and it is therefore sufficient to say that a deep debt of gratitude is due to all who took part in the celebration of Empire Day, in whatever capacity, great or small. All who contributed in a service or otherwise to the highly successful result, which was unexpected in so small a community, cannot but feel proud of the share they took in raising a handsome sum for the benefit of the orphans of the sailors who have lost their lives in the great war.

A SONG ABOUT "BLIGHTY."

I cannot suppress a liking for soldier songs, however national the words, writes "G.C." in a home paper. To hear soldiers singing on the march, or rolling out a chorus, deep-throated, at a sing-song always pulls at the heart-strings.

A song sticks when everything else is forgotten, and itself is the best antidote for weariness. A chorus, whatever the words, binds men together in comradeship and forgetfulness of trouble.

When the Middlesex stood to their Birkenhead drill and gallant Colonel John Ward bade them "Be British, they sang 'Tipperary.'" The long, long trail, and every song they knew. It is long odds that they sang also "Take me back to Blighty," a rollicking knockabout ditty, which has had a remarkable vogue for months past among the troops up and down the lines in France and along the Tigris to Baghdad.

Listen to the refrain:

Idle-dy, idle-dy, i-i-i!

Take me back to Blighty!

Blighty is the place for me.

Scott and Mills, who composed and wrote "Blighty," are very frank about the origin of it. They wanted to write a success, something which would be "another Tipperary." That has been the hope and ambition of hundreds of song-writers since the war began. If they have not succeeded they have come very near to it.

"Mills said to me," said Scott the other day. "Let's write a song about 'Blighty.'" That was a year ago. I said, 'Not yet, Mills; the public doesn't know the word. But the word stuck in my head, and last November I said, 'It's about time we wrote that "Blighty" song.' So we sat down at the piano, decided on a six-eight measure, a good marching swing, and the words and music came."

"It's no good," remarked this sage student of popular songs, "giving modern soldiers sentiment to sing, or harping about their life and death. They want something with a touch of the comic spirit and a shout. We worked it out on those lines, and though you may call it machine-made popularity, popular the song is. Hear that? When I hear that shout, 'Hear idle-dy, idle-dy, i-i-i, that's comedy, and I want to see my best girl' is all the sentiment we would allow, except, of course, the main idea. 'Take me back to Blighty,' which they sing meaning it and not meaning it. All the rest is just words to carry the air."

Whatever the reason may be, the song is here and everywhere. It was sung in every pantomime last winter, and has gone the round of every soldier concert and every marching regiment. Scott's letters from the front show that it has been "featured" at regimental revues in France and Salonica. "I have my two comedy men make an entrance during the first chorus of the third verse," writes one soldier-producer. "One with his foot covered with bandages and the other with his arm in a sling. It was an enormous success." Unconquerable spirit that which makes a screaming joke of bandages.

The question the song-writers of the day are now asking themselves is, Who will write the song which the men will sing when they all come home again?

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE FIELDS.

AN ECONOMIC EFFECT OF SUBMARINISM.

Numerous organizations exist here to supply the demands caused by the withdrawal from civil life of five million men, writes the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. London has women lamp-lighters, letter carriers, bus, tramway and subway conductors and guards, elevator attendants and taxi drivers. All wear uniforms—generally Norfolk coats, knee-length skirts and leather leggings. Though naturally conservative and opposed to innovations, the British people have accepted the changes caused by the war with hardly a complaint, many women workers now doing men's work as well as, if not better than, the men. These women are directly under the supervision of the Government.

Year ago more than 100,000 women began working on farms; this year the number will exceed 500,000. The German submarine menace has forced them into the fields. For four weeks these women volunteers have been clothed, fed, lodged and trained at the country expense. Their uniform consists of high boots, breeches, two pairs of overalls and a soft hat, all free.

When their training has been completed they are sent to carefully selected farms under the care and protection of women's war and agricultural committees. Their wages consist of a minimum of 18 shillings a week, with bonuses for special work during the harvesting.

Every woman who joins the women's land army has the right of appeal if she is dissatisfied with wages, food, clothing or conditions of employment. Enlistment can be made through any post-office.

GIRL WORKERS ENJOY A SMOKE.

In a field last summer I saw girls tossing hay into a high wagon with all the strength and dexterity of men. The wagon loaded they rested a moment on a pile of hay. Then one of them extracted a silver cigarette case from her hip pocket, nonchalantly passed it around, struck a match on the handle and placed in another minute they were all thoroughly enjoying a smoke, which lasted until the next wagon arrived.

Now the Government is supervising this army of women farmers through its able women assistants, Miss Violet Markham and Mrs. H. J. Tennant. The success of the national service movement—Britain's reply to Germany's *Lebens im Lande*—depends largely on the part the women play. Thus far there has been only praise for the patriotism they have been and are showing.

It will be noticed that Britain simply appeals to the women and does not attempt to introduce any measures of discipline. Thousand of women are anxious to help the country, but are unable to leave their homes. For these the town councils have set aside plots of ground, where, even on Sunday, the women are busily engaged in digging and planting to foil Germany's effort to starve the country.

Many of these women do all their own housekeeping and work in comfort. Some are making hospital garments for the soldiers, besides tending to their vegetable gardens. And the marvel of it all is that these are the very women who three years ago sought rat cures after their degrading social activities.

Britain's servant problem has been practically solved by the war. Cooks, housemaids, chambermaids and nurses have deserted in great numbers and enlisted in munitions factories. There is hardly a single British household which employs as many servants now as it did three years ago, and yet there is apparently less trouble now than ever with the servant problem.

Straitened financial circumstances are not the only reason for this. Extravagance is now considered unpatriotic. The Englishman and woman who are not doing something for the country are ostracized. The hardest workers are found among the wealthiest social leaders of Britain. No woman is more keenly interested in the welfare of the soldier and his dependents than Queen Mary.

Economy in foods is almost as necessary now as the manufacture of munitions. Naturally the Government appeals to the women, who control the largest percentage of the economy. One of the latest, formed organizations has for its object, teaching women the cheapest and best methods of feeding families, the nutritive qualities of foods and what substitutes to use when shortages exist. In the slums it is organizing communal kitchens and even forming co-operative purchasing committees with the purpose of eliminating the middleman's profit. The Government is heartily supporting this movement.

WOMEN WORKERS AND TAXES. Women of the hundreds are in unorganized occupations. There are women butchers, barbers, clerks, cashiers and druggists, filling the places where men had been for generations. Though not under Government control, they are highly essential to the welfare of the nation.

The scarcity of men is nowhere more apparent than behind the footlights. The chorus consists now entirely of women, and frequently the stage hands are women. In Hammerstein's big London opera house a woman conducts the orchestra of sixty women.

Even the Bank of England has its full quota of women employees. When the weaker sex penetrated that bulwark of conservatism, the last barrier was broken and the word "weaker" as applied to women became archaic and obsolete, something to apply only to their anaemic sisters of the dim and distant pre-war period.

It is only in the last few months that women in civil life have been organized for the service of the Government, the lack of appreciation of the tremendous potential possibilities of British womanhood.

What the women have done and are doing in munitions manufacturing is one of the wonders of the war. Books will be written on this subject when the conflict is over. And they will prove as enterprising as any novel.

GERMAN FOOD OFFICE.

REGULATES SUBSISTENCE OF 40,000,000 URBAN DWELLERS.

YIELDS RICH CONTRACTS.

[BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.]

Since the outbreak of war the German Government has not done much in the way of publishing statistical information about Germany. The statistical yearbook for 1915 gives data for the preceding year but ends or becomes vague with the outbreak of the war. The yearbook for 1916 occupies itself chiefly with repeating some of the figures given in the yearbook for 1915 and with a long line of price figures that are of small interest, compared with the figures that might have been given, but were omitted.

The last figures of population available are those for 1910. These—given in the yearbook for both 1915 and 1916—report the urban portion of the German population as 38,371,406, living in cities and villages of 2,000 or more population. In addition there were 6,789,904 who lived in villages of from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants. As the total population of Germany for that year was 64,225,934, there were 19,163,683 who must be classed as rural. Germans now place the population of their empire at a little more than 68,000,000 and divide it into 22,000,000 rural and 46,000,000 urban.

The War Food Office is not much concerned with the food supply of the rural population, or of such portion of it as the demands of the military service permit still to live in the country. From one end of Germany to the other the testimony is the same—that the people in the country not only are quite capable of taking care of themselves but that they are doing it considerably better than the regulations permit, despite every effort of the Food Office. The main work of the Food Office in the country districts is in persuading the farming people to give up some of their food supplies for the benefit of the people who live in the cities. It is in the collection of food, not in its distribution, that the Food Office organization comes most in contact with the rural population.

Chiefly, therefore, the work of the Food Office is getting food from the rural producers and distributing it to the urban consumers. It is a fair estimate, I believe, that 25 per cent. of the German population is either actually in the army or so closely associated with it as to be withdrawn from any other form of activity. The composition of that 25 per cent. will draw a little more from the urban population than from the rural, because it will include more city men than farmers in the work immediately behind the fighting lines. It is to be remembered that the 25 per cent. thus withdrawn is composed wholly of men, so that the percentage of withdrawal of the male population is very much greater than the percentage of the whole population. This makes much more difference in the country than in the cities.

It is a rough calculation, at best, but on the basis of these figures it is evident that the War Food Office is concerned with the task of providing food for some 40,000,000 Germans who live in cities and in the larger towns. Of these some eighteen or twenty millions live in towns of 20,000 or less, and in such places the problem is by no means so acute as it is in the great cities like Berlin, Leipzig, Hamburg, and so on.

The German Empire is a federation of some twenty-eight separate provinces, principalities, and cities. Under the terms of the federation certain rights are reserved specifically to some of these constituent units. For instance, Bavaria retains the right to act for herself in the matter of declaring war, and consequently the imperial declaration of war in 1914 omits Bavaria, which issued a special declaration for herself. So in the matter of food control, regulations differ in different provinces, because provincial rights must be recognized.

The legislative power of the empire is vested in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat. The Bundesrat is the Federal Council, composed of representatives of the different members of the federation. Prussia has 16 members in the Bundesrat, and if they act all together and have the support of the delegation from one other State, like Bavaria, they can dominate the proceedings of the Federal Council. Immediately upon the outbreak of this war the Reichstag passed a law, of course, approved by the Federal Council, conferring upon the Bundesrat the power to enact necessary economic measures during the war. The effect of that was to give to the Federal Council the whole power of management of war affairs. Laws have flowed from it in a never ceasing and undiminished stream, a good-sized volume each month.

THE ORGANIZATION HAND PICKED. Whenever any special emergency arises it is easy to enact a special law to deal with it. For the members of the Federal Council are appointed—all those from Prussia, by the Kaiser in his capacity as King of Prussia—and they are carefully chosen men. When the Federal Council is unanimous, as it was in enacting the law authorizing the establishment of the War Food Office, and as it has been in most other cases, the authority of such an establishment is recognized in all the provinces without objection from the stricklers for provincial privilege.

So the War Food Office is a genuinely imperial establishment. Under it there are two subsidiary centers, which also range throughout the empire—the Bread

Commission and the Meat Office. But most of the other agencies of the Food Office which deal with the control of food distribution are provincial or local, with limited functions and capacity. The Bread Commission issues a travelling or imperial bread card which functions throughout the empire, and the Meat Office issues an imperial meat card good in any corner of the realm. But for every other article of food one must have the card of the local authorities or go without the food.

The War Food Office works through a good many separate agencies. In the language of a statement about its duties prepared for me in Dr. Batocki's office, "around the War Food Office as a central court are established three dozen war offices, from each of which there operates a group handling a specific line of food—Imperial Grain Office, Imperial Fodder Office, Imperial Meat Office, etc. Operating with them in the separate Federal States and provinces are subordinate organizations, known as Provincial Grain Office, Provincial Fodder Office, Provincial Meat Office, etc. The communal associations are charged with the execution in the separate communal districts of the functions of these organizations."

The titles of some of those subsidiary organizations of the Food Office will give an idea of the complicated system which Dr. Batocki is operating, and which he defends with enthusiasm against all detractors. The first on the list is, naturally, the Central Office for the Supply of the Army. Then come along the Imperial Grain Office, Imperial Office for the Provision of Cattle and Meat, Imperial Potato Office, Imperial Evaporated Potato Company, War Potato Company, War Committee for Substitute Fodder, War Brand Company, War Fodder Company, and Union for German Agriculture with Special Reference to Sugar, Bran, Fodder, and Fodder Substitutes.

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

As the statement prepared in Dr. Batocki's office says, there are thirty-six of these separate offices and companies. The titles of those given here are enough to show the difficulties certain to result from the overlapping of different enterprises. I made a good deal of effort to obtain a clear differentiation between the two kinds of establishments named, one called an "office" and the other a "company." I got the impression that the "office" was the officially organized subsidiary of the War Food Office, through which the Central Office gave its orders and instructions, while the "company" was a private concern, a joint stock enterprise, organized to execute the orders and instructions of the "office," and to make money for its stockholders, many, if not all, of whom are men high in official place or connected with the army or some other branch of the Government.

It is a good scheme for having the work done by your friends, upon whom you can rely, and at the same time enabling them to make the profits from the good Government contracts. For instance, one gentleman who is in high place in the Department of Agriculture, told me of being connected with the Imperial Office for the Provision of Cattle and Meat, and also of being in the company organized under that office, which company had a contract for the supply of 30,000 hogs to the army in one year.

These subsidiary offices and companies have their own subordinate offices and establishments in the different provinces and municipalities, and so the War Food Office ramifies clear to the ends of the empire. In every "gemeinde" or communal district, or village, which is the smallest unit in the German organization, each of the subsidiary lines of the food organization has its representative. So in the "Kreis" or circle, the next unit, there is similar representation, and so on up through the entire system, in the "Regierungsbezirk" or Government district, and in the province.

In all these separate divisions the Food Office has its own men, or the men connected with its subsidiary organization, who make it their business among other things, to know what amounts of food are produced and available there. They are not able entirely to prevent hiding of food or perhaps unfair division between the producer and those who have just as great need for it, but they do undoubtedly obtain a great deal of information and help to keep the flow of food to the cities as large as it is. Every where they have the assistance of the local police organization, whenever the desire to call it into service. In fact, the police are the effective agents of Government authority everywhere. Any body who has authority to issue a regulation can also go to the police and have it enforced. —N. Y. Times.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WALKMAN, O.C., H.K.V.F.

Tuesday, 5th inst. —

Reference Corps Order No. 32. Kowloon and Taikeo Sections will parade on Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. instead of on Football Ground. Happy Valley.

Thursday, 7th inst. —

All Officers and N.C.Os. not already detailed for duty will attend a lecture to be given by Capt. G. E. Stewart on Musketry Instruction at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Note-books and pencils to be brought.

Saturday, 9th inst. —

All Officers will attend at the miniature range, Kennedy Road, at 3.15 p.m. for revolver practice. Those possessing service revolvers will bring them. Ammunition will be provided.

(Sgd.) C. CHAMKIN, Capt. Adjutant H.K.V.F. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1917.

FAREWELL TO A HONGKONG JOURNALIST.

MR. S. H. WRIGHT ENTERTAINED BY HIS COLLEAGUES.

Mr. S. H. Wright, assistant-editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, who is about to leave the Colony for active war service, was entertained at dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night by his journalistic confreres. Mr. T. Petrie, editor of the *South China Morning Post*, presided, and Mr. H. A. Cartwright, editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, occupied the vice-chair.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. Cartwright expressed the goodwill of the newspaper men of Hongkong towards the guest of the evening, their regret at losing him, and their good wishes for his future. In days gone by, he said, it was a favourite jibe at the expense of the Press that its representatives were always "the first at a feast and the last at a fray." That charge was never true, as the exploits of war correspondents had repeatedly proved, but it was completely rebutted by the magnificent response which the Press of the Empire had made during the past two years and a half to the call for men to fight for the cause of justice and freedom. Although, in large measure journalism was a "badged" occupation, several thousands of men had gladly laid aside the pen for the sword in order to take part in the Great Adventure, so that whatever criticism might be levelled against newspaper men individually it could never be said that collectively they had been content with the rôle of the sign-post and failed to follow the path which they pointed out to others. Even from their slender ranks in Hongkong, where the conditions were in many respects peculiar, they had sent their quota to the war. Victor, of the *Daily Press*, had already made the supreme sacrifice, and there appeared every reason to fear that Briggs, of the *Morning Post*, had done the same. Nor another of their colleagues, whose age and responsibilities entitled him to exemption, was placing his services at the disposal of the Crown. They honoured him for the patriotic example which he set, and, while circumstances prevented them from following it, would endeavour to do what little lay in their power to further the common cause by stimulating the flow of "silver bullets" which was still necessary to success.

Mr. A. Hicks, the editor, paid a feeling tribute on behalf of the staff of the *Telegraph* to their departing colleague, whom they would sadly miss both from a professional and personal point of view. Throughout the five or six years that Mr. Wright had been associated with the paper they had found him a loyal, able, and helpful colleague, whose work had always been stamped with individuality. As a little tangible token of their esteem they asked his acceptance of a case of pipes, for that, they thought, was the most serviceable gift they could offer him.

Other members of the staff having identified themselves with these sentiments, Mr. Wright's health was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Wright, in making his acknowledgments, said how highly he valued the goodwill which had been shown to him. He had felt for a long time that he would like to do "his little bit" in any capacity for which he might be eligible, and he knew they all felt the same. They had said nothing about it, for it was not the British way to wear one's heart on one's sleeve. They could not, of course, all go, and those who remained would continue to do what lay in their power to serve the Great Cause by devoting to me or other of the auxiliary forces such spare leisure as their work left them. He was thankful for his experience in Hongkong, for he had formed many valued friendships during his stay here, and he was convinced that there were no better fellows to be found than among his colleagues in the Press. The Press did not meet with that recognition locally which it usually enjoyed elsewhere, and this, he believed, was largely due to their own modesty. He suggested that, in order to promote a greater spirit of unity in their own ranks such a gathering as they were holding that night should become an annual fixture—a suggestion that was cordially endorsed by all present.

During the evening a number of songs were sung, Mr. George Grimble very kindly playing the accompaniments. To-night Mr. Wright will be the guest of a number of members of the Chinese community, and on Wednesday a presentation will be made to him by the Police Reserve.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. Stubb, of the City Hall Work Party, writes as follows:—

During the past fortnight, four cases have been sent to Mesopotamia, via Bombay, containing:—

100 pairs pyjamas, 38 dressing gowns, 46 shirts, 10 surgical shirts, 66 vests, 158 bed jackets, 4 reversible bed jackets, 30 shrouds, 3 pairs slippers, 4 pairs invalid boots, 1 pair trench boots, 174 milk-covers, 4 floor-scrubbers, 88 small mops, 25 pairs operation stockings, and 3 caps.

In a case sent by the sub-Committee of the War Charities Committee to 26th Stationary Hospital, Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula, the City Hall Work Party packed:—

12 handkerchiefs, 10 cotton day-shirts, 9 cotton night-shirts, 8 small pillows, 24 pillow-cases, 4 dressing-gowns, 18 face-towels, 7 eye-banages, woollen slippers.

Sixty vests and 90 pairs socks were given to men leaving Hongkong.

The cases for Mesopotamia were sent according to a suggestion from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in London, to avoid the risk of loss by submarine.

A great debt of gratitude is owed by the Work Party to Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co. for their kindness in collecting the cases from the City Hall and shipping them wherever desired. This generous help expedites matters considerably, and is deeply appreciated.

May we remind those who are going away that we have two women working at the City Hall who keep themselves and their children by what they earn with us, and that any donations go towards garments being made by them for the soldiers? A tailor is also employed, but as much work as possible is given to deserving and competent women. We are always glad to be told of these and to give them work as far as our friends allow. \$5 will make 14 shirts or night-shirts, 25 vests, 11 dressing-gowns, and so on. Will you not send that amount to be spent in your name during your absence?

The weather is getting hot now, and the flannel and wool are not so pleasant to wear as they were in the cold months; but we recall the answer of one of the members of the Kowloon Dock branch, when asked last year if she were going to continue to work through the summer: "And will the men be stopping fighting because it's hot, do you think?" This is the right spirit, and if we women all realize that the men must work through discomforts such as we never know, our hot-weather boxes will be as many, and as well filled as our winter ones. It was a fine Scotswoman who spoke, and so are most of the other members of this sturdy branch, which sends in each week such a good consignment of well-made garments.

One of our workers during the past six months has made 224 garments, but this standard is only to be attained by few, and we are grateful to those who steadily bring in their one shirt or pair of socks each week.

Our request this week is again on behalf of the slippers; we would like stout cardboard—old cardboard boxes, or large book-covers. It is used for the inside stiffening of the slipper-soles.

We would like to call attention to a sketch of Magazine Gap, by Mr. MacPherson, which is being raffled for the Aeroplane Fund. The tickets are 50 cts. each, and the picture is on view on Tuesday mornings at the City Hall.

Extracts from private letters:—

From the trenches:—"My very best thanks for the very acceptable parcel of Xmas fare, which reached me in splendid order. Please tell the kind lady who knitted the socks that they have created an absolute record already for durability. Usually socks are through in about a fortnight, but this pair is still going strong, and look like lasting the War." From Gunner N., B.E.F., France:—"The gifts from Hongkong arrived safe in England last week. I expect we shall receive them next week." (This refers to cases of garments sent last autumn, as a Xmas present from the several work-parties to the men of the R.A. from Hongkong.) London, April 7th, 1917:—"I went over Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in St. James' Palace the other day. Lady Lawley showed me all the working of the Guild, and incidentally said that they were in terrible need of socks, so I promised her some of yours."

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

NOVEL APPLICATION IN BIG OPIUM CASE.

FULL COURT DECIDES AGAINST THE CROWN.

The Hongkong Full Court, composed of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. J. Gompertz), decided against the Crown on Saturday in the application for a stay of civil proceedings while the two defendants concerned were tried criminally. It was a resumed application, the Court being first addressed in connection with the matter a week ago, after Lee Hysan, and Ma Chi Hung, the two defendants, had been arraigned before Mr. Wood by the Crown on a criminal charge of fraud and conspiracy.

The Attorney-General applied for a stay of the civil action (in which Mr. Carpmel, as Official Receiver, is claiming the return of 100 chests of opium, valued at about one million dollars, or, in the alternative, damages), in order that the Crown could proceed on a criminal charge against the two men. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, representing the plaintiff, applied for one month's adjournment of the civil action, in order to make himself secure in regard to costs.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Beavin), representing the two defendants, opposed the application of the Attorney-General. At the outset the Chief Justice intimated that the Court did not want to hear any further arguments against the Crown's application, because they had come to a decision. With regard to Mr. Jenkin's application for a month's adjournment, they thought that should be granted. This was a most important case and they felt strongly that a definite decision should be made.

Mr. Alabaster thought that it should be made definite that if a month were allowed, there should not be a further application for a stay.

Mr. Jenkin agreed that it should be made definite.

The Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney-General, said that the Court had considered the authorities on the point raised, and they could find nothing to show that the Court in this case would be justified in staying the civil proceedings. The Crown said that in the evidence a *prima facie* case for criminal proceedings had been disclosed and that, therefore, the civil proceedings should be stayed, but they could find nothing which would justify them in taking that course.

The Attorney-General said that criminal proceedings should always be taken first and civil proceedings afterwards. The two cases could not go on together, and their Lordships could stay the civil.

The Chief Justice—The plaintiffs in this case are making certain specific allegations and the defendants say that they are meeting them. Whether they will do so successfully or not remains to be seen. The Crown, in the meantime, examines the pleadings and say there is a *prima facie* case for criminal proceedings. But the defendants are already answering the allegations in the civil action, and to stop the civil proceedings would not be right or just. We feel we should not be justified in depriving the litigants of their rights in the civil case. My learned brother thinks it would be oppressive.

The Attorney-General—This is not a prosecution by the plaintiff but by the Crown.

The Chief Justice—I quite recognize that and appreciate that the Crown thinks there are sufficient grounds, but we can find nothing that would justify us. I fully recognise your position, Mr. Attorney-General, and also recognise that the Crown's application is founded partly in the public interest.

Mr. Potter then asked that the criminal proceedings should go no farther during the month's adjournment, or it would mean that the defendants would be spending money in the Police Court defending themselves, and then coming to the Supreme Court again and spending more money defending themselves further.

The Attorney-General admitted that the two cases could not go on together, but intimated that the Crown intended going on with the prosecution as soon as possible. If the grotesque situation arose of civil and criminal proceedings taking place at one and the same time they would have to deal with it when it did arise, but the Crown intended to go on. (Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

GENERALLY IMPROVED TONE.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPIUM.
The stocks on May 31st totalled 280 chests of Patna, 103 of Benares, 130 of Malwa, and six of Persian and Turkish. During the interval 104 chests of Persian and Turkish opium were exported. In uncertified Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on May 31st was 60 chests of Patna and 174 Benares.

EXPORTS.
The Feather market is bare, but moderately active. There is a small business passing in Cargo Ginger, but nothing doing in Galangal or Cassia Oil. Star Aniseed Oil has come in for some small business. The Yunnan Tin market is steady, there is nothing doing in Saigon Cassia, and the Bristles market is quiet.

IMPORTS.
In connection with Cotton Yarn dollar rates are about the same, but exchange has improved. Bombay is firmer. Market here rather quiet. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$127 to \$158, No. 12s at \$137 to \$155, No. 16s at \$155 to \$172, No. 20s at \$157 to \$193. Arrivals 5,300 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 5,000 bales. Bargains 11,000 bales. As to Woollens, a fair business has recently been done in Serges, Vicunas and similar goods at prices which show staggering advances on last rates paid. There is still no market for Raw Cottons. An extremely quiet fortnight has to be reported in Metals, very little business of any kind being reported. Yellow Metal is only a nominal trade, and there is no change to report in the Petroleum Products business. As to Pepper and Window Glass, the market is firm at quotations due to heavy advance in freight rates and to arrivals being few and far between. There are no quotations for Coal. The Sugar market has been active in response to a sharp decline in decline in Java Whites.

The stock of flour is about 200,000 sacks. The market is strong but quiet. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.70 per sack; American Straight, \$3.30 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, 3.25 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.20 per sack; Japanese straight, \$3.50 per sack; Chinese Straight, \$3.25 per sack.

INSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

A Washington message says a Government bill has been introduced into Congress under which the United States will reinsure cargoes on allied ships while the Allies will reinsure cargoes of American ships. An appropriation of five millions sterling will be asked for, which will include provision for the insurance of the lives of the crews of American merchantmen.

with the criminal proceedings at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Potter did not think the Attorney-General should have been so emphatic in the statement that the Crown were going on with the criminal proceedings no matter what the result of the civil case was. He supposed that even a lay officer of the Crown would bow to the ruling of a well-considered judgment. He had made those remarks because it would go out to the public that the Attorney-General had made up his mind to prosecute the two men at all hazards. Of course, if their Lordships had found the two men guilty of fraud there would have been nothing more for him to say, and the Attorney-General would be absolutely right in going on with criminal proceedings.

The Chief Justice—It is quite possible that the whole lot of them may be in the fraud.

Mr. Potter—Quite so, but what I say is that you cannot make out these charges until you have a judgment on the facts.

Mr. Jenkin—You have had two judgments already.

The Chief Justice remarked that they had decided to adjourn the case for a month from May 20th, the plaintiff to pay all the costs incidental to the adjournment. With regard to the point raised of the possibility of the two cases going on together, they would like to consider that, and would see counsel in Chambers in connection with it.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S

BATHING SUITS

WITH SKIRTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES, From \$3.00 Each.

A.S.A. SWIMMING SUITS

IN NAVY AND BLACK, ALL SIZES \$2.00 EACH.

NON-ACTINIC AERTEX CELLULAR

GOLF SHIRTS

UNDERVESTS

WITH COLLAR AND POCKET



HALF-SLEEVES

THE USE OF RED GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

It has been definitely proved by the medical profession that the sun's rays in the Tropics act very forcibly, but that it is the blue rays (known scientifically as the actinic) which produce sunstroke, and the red rays (known as the non-actinic rays) do not have any harmful effect. Heat alone is not injurious, as is evidenced by the fact that persons can stand high temperatures in Turkish baths, and stokers stay for days in boiler-rooms, without injurious effect, but heat together with strong sunshine often results in disaster.

THE CELLULAR Co. have therefore produced a specially-dyed red AERTEX fabric which is not a bluish-red, but is so carefully selected as to colour that only the red and orange rays are allowed to act on the body.

RECOMMENDED TO ALL OUTDOOR SPORTSMEN AS A PREVENTATIVE FROM SUNBURN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 .. 50

No. 4, Medium ...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 .. 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your

tobaccoist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

Obtainable at:

KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 4th June, 1917.

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
[721]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 4th June, 1917.

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
[722]

WANTED.

SECOND ENGINEERS for STEAMER trading between Hongkong and Singapore. Must have Certificate; Sobriety essential. Coast wages. Apply—

No. 503,
c/o Daily Press Office.
[724]

WANTED.

LADY (Semi-learned) arriving in Colony at end of June requires furnished room with Board, preferably in vicinity of University. Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[723]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 5th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Time Table.

NEW TIMING OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

DOWN	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave CANTON	7:25	12:25	4:10

UP	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave KOWLOON	8:05	12:10	3:30

*Saturdays and Sundays only.

Important alterations have also been made in the Local Train Service.

For further particulars see Time Tables, which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices Kowloon and Canton.

NOTE.—For the convenience of the public arrangements have now been made for the publication of the Time Table in this newspaper in an abbreviated form. It will be found on the front page, and will in the future always occupy the same position.

By Order,

WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Kowloon, 1st June, 1917. [714]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

A BOHIE WONGWAI expert mechanic from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
General Agents,
HONGKONG & Co., Ltd.,
Representatives,
14A, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. [658]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND OFFICER.

Apply—MARINE DEPARTMENT,
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (SOUTH CHINA),
Ltd. [719]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central.
[703]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.

The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 45 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 29th March, 1917.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
[608]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSAM & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

Is One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyndell," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[597]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong;

All the piece of ground situated at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Ferry) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [693]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. R. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired,

of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2,

wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate. Included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. Henderson, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 182, respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

URNISHED FLAT, Tregunter Mansions, May Road, for 2 months from the middle of June.
Apply—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co. [720]

TO LET.

SHOP to let in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [703]

TO LET.

NOS. 3A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

ARDSHEAL, No. 118, THE PEAK, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, ROUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, HOUSES in Broadwood and Morton Terraces.

HOUSES in Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [128]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

No. 2, MERION, No. 5, THE PEAK, No. 7, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

4 ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KELLET'S CREST, 66, PEAK, No. 28, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street, No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [50]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),

and other Useful Information.

PRICE 1/6 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

FOR SALE.

USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

In packet of

100 Stamps for \$0.80	350 Stamps for \$3.00
200 " " 1.60	400 " " 3.50
250 " " 2.00	450 " " 4.00
300 " " 2.40	500 " " 4.50

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
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INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 516.

[12]

MARRIAGE.

POLY-AIERS.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on May 26th,

THOMAS FOLEY, eldest son of Peter Foley, County Clare, Ireland, to

BEATRICE MAY, only daughter of Chief Inspector A. H. AIERS, Shanghai Municipal Police.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the Japanese Consulate General, Hongkong, wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the kind attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Consul-General S. Takahashi, also for the floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered.

[708]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG: 4TH JUNE 1917.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN CHINA.

The political situation in China at the present moment can only be described as extremely grave. Nine provinces have now declared their independence of the Central Government with the avowed object of reinstating General TUAN CHIJUI as Premier and securing acceptance of his war policy against Germany. It will be remembered that when General TUAN found himself in conflict with the President two or three months ago he left Peking for Tientsin and offered his resignation, but was prevailed upon to reconsider his decision and return to the Capital. Despite the assurances of support, however, which he received on that occasion, he soon found himself deserted by the Cabinet and confronted by a hostile Parliament. An attempt recently to overawe the opposition by organising a great pro-war demonstration outside the House of Representatives was bitterly resented by the members, especially when it was discovered that the mob consisted chiefly of beggars paid at the rate of 12 cents a day. After that incident most of the Cabinet Ministers tendered their resignations not, apparently, because their views in regard to the desirability of declaring war against Germany had undergone any change, but because of the charge that the Premier was a party to

the hostile demonstrations. The House of Representatives was so angered that it ignored two peremptory requests from the PREMIER to come to an early decision in regard to the Government's war policy, and when, finally, it met it adopted a resolution that the declaration of war on Germany should not be considered until the Cabinet had been reorganised. Eventually, there was an interview between the PRESIDENT and the PREMIER in regard to the situation, followed by the dismissal of the PREMIER. Nobody appears to be eager to undertake the responsibilities of the vacant office, which, meanwhile, is being administered by Dr. WU TING FANG. The opposition to General TUAN accuses him of playing the part of a Dictator, and expresses the fear that a declaration of war with him in office would mean the end of Republicanism. The Military Governors, who side with the ex-Premier, have urged the PRESIDENT to dissolve Parliament, but His Excellency has replied that he doubts his authority under the Provisional Constitution to take this extreme step. He prefers to advise Parliament to sink all personal feeling and proceed with the framing of the permanent Constitution. Nevertheless, five Tsuchis have demanded not merely the dissolution of Parliament and the creation of a new Constitution, but also the formation of a new Cabinet by TUAN, the dismissal of "disloyal officials," and the "execution of those who are influencing the President." At the same time there are reports of an intention to march troops on Peking. Thus, it will be seen, a national question has degenerated into a political dispute, which threatens to become a grave constitutional issue. It is gratifying to learn that the Navy disapproves of the course taken by the leaders of the revolt, and that the Southern provinces have held aloof from the movement, which, indeed, is strongly denounced by the Kwangtung Assembly. While it cannot be denied that Parliament has behaved in a manner calculated to try the patience of any Premier, the interference of the Military Party is a matter for regret. It looks very much like an attempt to re-establish autocracy by force; indeed, it is described by the authorities in Peking as a struggle between Militarism and Constitutionalism. How the matter will end it is impossible to forecast, but the fact cannot be ignored that almost every political crisis in Peking of recent years has been preceded by memorials from the principal military leaders. It remains to be seen whether Parliament will amend the new draft Constitution, which is one of the bones of contention, and otherwise submit to the dictation of the Tsuchis. If it should refuse, its dissolution would appear to be inevitable, and China's entry into the war will, presumably, be indefinitely delayed, for until a new Parliament had been elected it would appear impossible for any decision to be taken which the Allies could regard as satisfactory. As champions of democracy they would scarcely wish to see China coerced into war by her military leaders.

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THE WAR.

ANGLO-FRENCH CAPTURES.

FIFTY-TWO THOUSAND GERMANS.

ITALIANS DELIVER SURPRISE ATTACK.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON GERMAN BASES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an enemy party last night southward of Oppy.

There was reciprocal artillery firing throughout the day at different points of the front.

Our aeroplanes accomplished much valuable work yesterday. One German machine was brought down and six others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's artillery was active last night against our positions in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and Vimy village.

There is nothing of interest to report.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON BRITISH FRONT.

PARIS, June 2nd.

It is semi-officially announced that there is a persistent artillery duel in progress on the British front. There have been frequent successful British *coup-de-main* as a prelude to the resumption of the battle.

LATEST CABLES.

FRANCO-BRITISH CAPTURES.

PARIS, June 3rd.

A communiqué states:—There was lively artillery firing at Laffaux, Hurtebise, and Craonne.

Since April 16th the Franco-British forces have captured over 52,000 Germans, including 1,000 officers, and an enormous quantity of material, which includes 448 heavy and field guns, 1,000 machine-guns and numerous trench guns.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, June 2nd.

An official communiqué states:—There was very heavy artillery firing northwards and eastward of Gorizia, in the northern sector of the Carso, and at Dossola.

We repulsed an attack at night-time on Thursday on Hill 652 and on Vodice.

Two enemy attacks southward of Grazigna and northward of Tivoli were unsuccessful.

We made a surprise attack the same night southwards of Castagnavizza Valley and advanced our line 400 metres on a two kilometre front.

Our aeroplanes bombed the military works, aviation camps, dumps and railway junctions from Duina to Opicina, north-eastward of Trieste. All our machines returned safely.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL ATTACK ON GERMAN BASES.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The Admiralty announces that an aeroplane attack on the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis-Westren was made yesterday morning.

Naval aeroplanes and seaplanes attacked the German bases last night at Zebrugge, Ostend and Bruges, upon which they dropped several tons of explosives.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRONSTADT DEFIES PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 2nd.

The Committee at Cronstadt of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates assumed the administration of Cronstadt, declaring that it will not recognise the Provisional Government and will remove all the Government representatives.

The fateful decision at Cronstadt was adopted by 910 votes to 4.

The Committee announces that the relations of Cronstadt with Petrograd and the rest of Russia shall henceforth be carried on through the intermediary of the Petrograd Committee.

The Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Government, communicated with the Cronstadt Committee through the Petrograd Committee, asking it to revoke the decision to enter into *pourparlers*.

There has been an incident at Sebastopol, where the Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates arrested the Commandant of the Fortress, despite the protest of Admiral Koltchak, commanding the Black Sea Fleet. The Commandant was subsequently released, but was replaced, while Admiral Koltchak was allowed to retain his command.

Strikes are threatened at over a hundred factories in Petrograd. These are mostly engaged in war work. The strikers demand a six hours' day, a minimum wage, and the women 150 roubles per month.

The Cronstadt affair is apparently partially due to the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates' ignorance of the relations between the Government at Petrograd and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The President of the latter is going to Cronstadt to investigate.

BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATION TO PETROGRAD.

LONDON, June 2nd.

An authoritative statement regarding the attitude of the Labour Executive towards the Stockholm Conference states that the party has not reversed its decision not to enter the International Conference, as proposed by the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, but is willing to state its war aims to Herr Branting and the other Socialists at Stockholm, when the British Labour Delegation is passing through Stockholm towards Petrograd. The Executive resents the insinuation that anything its representatives may say or do at Stockholm will compromise the British cause. The Executive has never swerved from its determination to prosecute the war to victory, and consider that the air will be cleared by the presentation of the views of the vast majority of the British workers.

In view of the visit to Stockholm of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and other extremists, and the Fabian Julius West, the *Times* sums up the newspaper comment on the grant of the British permits by saying that the proposal of a Conference at Stockholm or elsewhere can be viewed without apprehension so long as it is really representative, because it is convinced that the nation is determined to resist all attempts to manoeuvre it into an inconclusive peace.

DISTRIBUTION OF WAR HONOURS.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Tens of thousands witnessed the distribution of War Honours in Hyde Park this afternoon.

The weather was most brilliant. Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Dominion representatives received an ovation.

A squadron of aeroplanes hovered like specks in the sky during the ceremony.

KAISER RENDERS THANKS.

AMSTERDAM, June 3rd.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Crown Prince begging the latter to thank his armies for "shattering the great French attempts to break through the Aisne and Champagne."

The Kaiser adds that the Fatherland is confident that the new fighting will bring new victories.

The Kaiser has also telegraphed the Crown Prince of Bavaria, "On the battlefields of Arras the troops from everywhere in Germany under your command in the fierce battles during the last two months have brought England's warlike intentions to naught."

The Kaiser concludes by expressing his confidence that they will be victorious also in the future fighting.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 3rd.

A despatch from Vienna states that Herr Bobrzyński, the Minister for Galicia, has resigned, and that von Seidler has been appointed Minister of Agriculture.

The Emperor announces the creation of a new Ministry of Public Health and Social Service.

GERMAN SHIPS IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 3rd.

The Decree utilizing the German ships in Brazil has been signed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH CABINET MINISTER IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, June 2nd.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Cabinet, has arrived.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER.

The Minister of Commerce, M. Konevaloff, has resigned owing to differences with the Minister of Labour, M. Skoboloff, regarding the economic and financial measures necessary in the present crisis.

A GERMAN REPRISAL.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Lieutenant Lefe Robinson, the famous aviator who brought down a Zeppelin last year near London, has been removed to Freiburg as a reprisal against further Allied air-raids.

JAPAN AND EGYPT.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo states that it is understood that Japan has decided to appoint a Consul in Egypt, owing to the increase of Japan's commercial interests in Egypt.

ORDER BADGE REGULATION.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The *Gazette* notifies that His Majesty the King commands that the Badge of the Companions of the Bath, the Star of India, St. Michael and St. George and the Order of the Indian Empire in future should be worn suspended from a ribbon round the neck of members of these Orders. This class of the four Orders named will while retaining their titles of Companion be given precedence over the Commanders according to seniority in the Order.

FRENCH MUNITIONS MINISTER.

JASSY, June 2nd.

M. Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, has arrived from Russia. The distinguished visitor received a most enthusiastic reception.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 2nd.

Silver is quoted 29½, and there are small supplies. The market is steady.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on Page 6.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NAO SAN PO."]

SHANGHAI, June 3rd.

Chili, Fukien, Shanai, Helong-kiang and Shanghai (native city) have all declared their independence.

A Presidential mandate has been issued summoning General Chang-hsun, Tachun of Anhui, to Peking.

Tang Chi-yao, Tachun of Yunnan, has wired to the Vice-President, requesting him to attack Ni Sze-chung, Civil Governor of Anhui. Ni Sze-chung's troops have arrived at Fengtai, and Chang Chung-yao's (Government) troops have arrived at Chang Sui-tien. Chen Kwang-yuan has resigned.

It is reported that the President will resign and that Parliament will discontinue its meetings.

Tang Hwa-lung (Chairman of the Lower House), who resigned, has arrived at Hsuehchow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION GRAVE.

PEKING, June 1st.

The situation is grave.

The revolting Military Governors accuse the President and Parliament of attempting to destroy the responsible Cabinet system and claim that the dismissal of the ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui in illegal. They demand the dissolution of Parliament and the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The Peking authorities define the movement as a struggle between Militarism and Constitutionalism with the object of causing the downfall of the President and Parliament.

PEKING, June 2nd.

The provinces of Anhui, Shantung, and Shanai have declared their independence, while Fengtien and Hupeh are supporting the movement conditionally. The other provinces are doubtful.

There are now nine Chinese Provinces that have revolted. Honan, Chekiang, Fukien and the Military Governor of Mukden have declared their independence, besides those mentioned yesterday.

HOW TO CONCENTRATE.

SIMPLE CURE FOR WANDERING MINDS.

An interesting paper on some methods by which concentration can be developed was read by Dr. Mary Bell at the last meeting of the Association of Registered Medical Women. As summarised in the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. Bell's points are that children and some adults have little power of selecting the objects on which they can fix their attention, and they cannot concentrate on one thing for long.

In mature age men's and women's thoughts are often taken up by certain important interests, and their attention does not respond to other stimuli. Life is made a burden to some people, and they become increasingly self-centred, because of some bodily trouble which sends insistent messages to the brain and makes concentration impossible.

Concentration, of course, is an acquired power. Children have little or none of it. It is drilled into most of them at school. Then whether it will fade away or become stronger depends on the life career adopted. Women seldom develop concentration in the same degree as men, probably because they do not choose the forms of work which require it. In both men and women it declines as middle life comes on, and then the fixing of the attention for any length of time becomes positively painful.

The simple cure for these wandering states of mind, as described by Dr. Bell, is to practise some difficult exercise daily. One of these is to write with the left hand or to do looking-glass writing. Another is to read with the book held upside down. Another is to spend some time visualising words and figures. Ordinary reading or writing is of no use, but any exercise that cannot be carried out mechanically will suffice.

By this easy plan everyone who finds his attention difficult to control can increase his power of concentration. Chronic invalids, said Dr. Bell, have thus been cured and are now doing useful work. And not only can concentration be developed, but also people who suffer from fixed and troublesome ideas, who worry about their health or their business, may get relief.

Three thousand and fifty-six ships, totaling 12,881,507 tons, have passed through the Panama Canal since the opening in August, 1914.

THE CROWN AND THE COUNTRY.

[BY AN ENGLISHMAN.]

Whatever be the result of the war, it is clear that never again will the Princes of our reigning house ally themselves to brides of German blood. There can be no friendship with those who have made war like criminals, who have thought it consonant with imperial dignity to murder and to ravish, to steal and to defile.

The outcasts of Europe and outcasts the Germans will remain, until they have purged their stained souls in misery and humbleness—no fit match for proud and honourable English men and women.

Not after three years of fighting can we blind ourselves to the danger of encouraging, as we have encouraged in the past, the close relation of marriage between members of the German royal house and honest folk. In Greece as in Russia we have seen the baleful influence of the German hand; no longer hidden, but openly unabashed. The Germans, indeed, have made marriages, as they have pursued commerce, always with a political end in view. Their cunning has served them well in the past. Never more shall they entangle Europe in the net of their intrigues.

The belief in a royal caste, separate from the rest of the world, has not the sanction of antiquity. In England, at any rate, this belief is not older than 1773, when the Royal Marriage Bill was passed by our Parliament. And even then the Bill was not popular, and was got through the two Houses by the influence of George III., who thought that his brothers the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland had decreased the prestige of the monarchy by their imprudent marriages. "I have a right to expect a hearty support from everyone in my service," wrote the King to Lord North, "and shall remember defaulters."

The provisions of the Bill were simple enough. Any descendants of George II., except the issue of Princesses married into foreign houses, were forbidden to contract marriages before the age of twenty-five, without the assent of the King signified under the Great Seal. After twenty-five the royal descendants might marry without the King's consent, but only if they had given notice to the Privy Council a year before the ceremony and had won the approval of Lords and Commons.

SUITABLE ALLIANCES AT HOME. The Bill was violently opposed, upon the ground that it was wholly inconsistent with the traditions of English life. In England the Sovereigns have always been, happily for us, the friends of their people. There has existed between monarch and subjects a candid intimacy which has guarded the Throne, and which has made loyalty a natural sentiment. It is not strange, therefore, that the Bill was considered an affront to the nobles of England, who could quote many a precedent to their purpose. Not only had younger Princes stooped to conquer, but many an English lady had sat upon the throne. Not the Plantagenets nor the Tudors, nor the Stuarts had looked upon themselves as so widely distant from their compatriots that they could not marry them. Elizabeth Woodville and Anne Neville were English women both. Henry VIII. married four ladies of English blood, though to be sure in his prime savagery he beheaded two of them. And was not the wife of James II. the daughter of Clarendon? But, above all, those who opposed the will of George III. in this matter believed that to make the Royal Family a separate caste and to prevent marriages between Prince and subject was a mere piece of Germanism, an attempt to introduce into England the narrow sentiment of a German Court. Already the hidden hand seemed to be at work; already a King's unwisdom seemed to disturb the honoured traditions of English life and English loyalty.

That there did lurk a danger in the older habit of this realm need not be denied. But the danger was slight and long ago outgrown. We cannot cite Lord Rivers, the brother of Elizabeth Woodville, as a warning precedent. And we know by a recent and a bitter experience that the influence of a German Princess may be deeper and wider in its possibilities of evil than the influence of a powerful weening subject. Greece and Russia have taught us a lesson which we shall surely take to heart. Had it not been for inauspicious marriages, Constantine might have been today the King of a larger Greece, the Romanoffs might still have been a princely and a reigning house.

In the future what we believe to be a counsel of virtue will be forced upon us by necessity. Our own monarchy, more firmly established than ever in the hearts of the people, must perforce turn its face away from the blood-stained Courts of Germany. Not for many a generation will the Kings and Princes of civilised Europe remember that tie of cousinship which was for us one result of George III.'s Bill. They will find in their own country alliances suitable to their pride and dignity, and the proper spirit of national ambition will be shared by monarch and subject alike.

A TIE OF FRIENDSHIP. And in England especially it is just that we should revise the provisions of the Royal Marriage Bill; itself an exercise upon our Constitution. We should be reverting only to the time-honoured practice of other times. We should do no violence to our tradition or our sentiment. We should but carry back our minds from the eighteenth century to the larger days of the Plantagenets and the Tudors. And we should strengthen infinitely our English patriotism and increase marvellously the love of old laws and old traditions that lives in us all.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHANGING THEIR WORK.

FROM A WOMAN TO WOMEN.

Women have now got the chance of proving their mettle. Up till now they have been divided into two classes—the "stickers" and the "non-stickers."

By this I mean the women who find their job and stick to it, and the women who wander round always looking for one. This tendency was noticeable even before it was necessary for women to have jobs.

A few women—very few—found out what fashion suited them and followed it; the majority were always changing. A few women found the friends they liked; a great many had a shifting acquaintanceship. Unfortunately there was no particular reason why they should not follow their bent, and consequently change has become the normal course of a great many women's lives. The hardest thing you can ask them to do is to stick to their job. The reason, of course, is that they do not think much of themselves, or they do not think much of their job.

They have taken men's estimate of their worth. Deep down in a man's mind is the idea that a woman is only a makeshift. He does not expect her to earn a man's wage. And, of course, what you expect you get in this life. Unfortunately the man is usually the employer. He sets the standard for woman's labour, and in the majority of cases she lives down to it. She does not trouble about getting the training which is always at hand. She knows she is not expected to be a expert. Her employer says tacitly, if not bluntly, "That will strain your brain; a man had better do it." Therefore her brain has no call upon it to develop, and to the limit of least resistance.

That this is the truth is patent by the fact that there are 86,000 women on the Employment Exchanges Register, while we are informed that skilled women have long ago been absorbed.

They do not think much of their job. Who are the women who are always wanting a change?

Maid-servants. Untrained clerical workers in Government offices. Teachers. Voluntary canteen workers. Who can say that any of these have "much of a job"? Usually it is the untrained women who want to move. That is the experience of "Women's Service," which interviews 1,500 women per month. Any woman who thinks enough of her job to make herself expert in it is loath to move. She is much more inclined to get into a groove.

Woman's adaptability has been praised during this war, but she suffers from the defects of her quality. She can not only change to order but her ideas also change in cycles.

The last time we met we were both trying to be motor drivers," said a girl quite frankly to another at St. Erming. Both were in the act of registering for clerical work with the Auxiliary Army. A woman who was doing skilled munition work at the beginning of the war is now somebody's secretary. A girl who was trained as a postwoman at Christmas is now being trained for a policeman.

V.A.D. members are anxious to join the Auxiliary Army. How real this shifting of sand is in a woman's mind is proved by the National Service warning:—Women already in State service are not expected to change their occupation. Lord Derby stated definitely that he would not have a turn-out in the Auxiliary Army. The Board of Agriculture asks women to sign on for the duration of a war.

At the back of every one of the speeches at the women's demonstration for National Service was obviously the anxiety:—Will women stick to the job? That they are afraid of themselves is evidenced by the results of the landwork condition. Volunteers turn sorrowfully away when they read it. The stickers among women have always done the little things greatly. English home life would not be what it is today if it were not so. Englishmen would not have such a proud record. It remains for women who are entering National Service now to keep the flag flying. Particularity is this applicable to land work. Only the quality of sticking to it will carry a woman over the hard places.

PROXY SCOTT.

It is, indeed, with a proper pride that we contemplate the stability of our throne in this year of revolution. Our revolution, as we all know is more quietly entrenching than disease. An epidemic, it passes over the world with the speed and virulence of a plague. It is communicated from nation to nation by some invisible and subtle agency, as news travels across the desert or through the bush. It is possible that what happened in 1918 may be repeated to-day. But the British monarchy is as strong now to bear the shocks and chances of fate as it was then. Wisdom and sentiment combine in persuading us to accept the principle of kingship, and we would suggest nothing which would not establish that principle more firmly than ever in the minds and affections of the people.

As we have said, our English monarchs have always been bound to their subjects by the bonds of intimacy. They have visited them in their houses, they have gone through the country in progress which are now historical. The good example which Queen Elizabeth took from her predecessors has set to those who came after her. And there is no reason why this tie of friendship between monarch and subject should not be yet more closely knit. When peace comes, let our Princes find their brides where their ancestors found theirs, among the nobles of England; and then our patriot King, firmly seated upon a national throne, shall interpret wisely and well the national aspirations of a loyal and contented people.

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BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise
surrounded with inflammation and
swelling, that when you press your finger on
the inflamed part it leaves the impression?
If so, under the skin you have poison, which
defies all the remedies you have tried. Per-
haps your knees are swollen, the joints being
swollen, the same with the ankles, round
which the skin may be discoloured, or there
may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to con-
tinue, will deprive you of the power to walk.
You may have attended various hospitals, and
been told your case is hopeless, or advised to
submit to amputation; but do not try the
Grasshopper T. treatment; which is a sure and
certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated
Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands,
Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles,
Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all
Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug
Stores for a box of

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OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
rington Street, London, England. Price in
England 1/4 and 2/6 per box.
Agents: A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong



These tiny Capsules — superior
to Copal, Cubeb, and Injec-
tions — CURE the same dis-
eases as these drugs in

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

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Sold by all Chemists.

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THERAPION No. 1
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LARGE SUPPLIES OF "MONTSEERAT"

Lime Juice have recently been shipped
from London. Give an order to your
storekeeper, to-day.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

General Holiday.

Tuesday, 5th July—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Prop-
erty from the Liquidators of Messrs.
Jewson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr.
Geo. P. Lamont.

Monday, 12th Aug.—
8 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Prop-
erty at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes
& Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Prop-
erty from the Liquidator of Messrs.
Witke & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr.
Geo. P. Lamont.

WEATHER REPORT.

On June 3rd at 12.07.—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has increased
moderately at Vladivostok, slightly in the
vicinity of Shanghai, and has decreased slightly
at other reporting stations. A large area of
low pressure covers China, apparently central
to the N.W. of Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.51 inch. Total since 1st
January, 18.66 inches, against an average of
24.54 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows—

DIRECTION	FORCE	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S.W. winds, mod- erate; cloudy, showery.	
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.	
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lantau	No. 1.	
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.	

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

1st JUNE A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.10	48	—	SW	3	b
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iburijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wei-hai-wei	6 a.	30.00	40	65	SW	2	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.87	66	78	NW	1	—
Canton	—	29.76	69	100	SW	1	—
Sharp Peak	—	29.77	78	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	29.70	6	50	NW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihouku	6 a.	29.73	73	—	—	—	—
Taihu	—	29.75	73	—	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.75	73	—	—	—	—
Koshun	—	29.73	81	—	E	2	—
Pescadores	—	29.73	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	29.68	78	55	SW	2	—
Hongkong	—	29.68	80	89	SW	2	—
Gap Rock	—	29.69	—	—	SW	4	—
Macao	—	29.65	79	61	SW	4	—
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7 a.	29.59	79	90	—	6	—
Tourane	—	29.68	81	—	—	2	—
Cape St. James	—	9.70	75	—	NW	4	—
Apurri	6 a.	29.67	73	91	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.75	75	81	—	0	—
Legs	—	29.70	81	84	SE	1	—
Tacloban	—	29.76	77	80	—	0	—
Uolo	—	29.74	77	82	N	3	—
Surigao	—	29.75	77	90	—	0	—
Guew	—	29.86	9	—	—	0	—
Labuan	—	29.74	81	95	SW	4	—

THE GRAND ARMY.

MAKING THE FORCE THAT BEAT THE GERMANS.

[FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT TO "THE MORNING POST."]

Many of the men of the New Armies who conquered the German main forces at the Somme and Amiens were in 1914-15 without uniforms or rifles and carried their equipment on stout string. Between the two periods lies a world of effort and organisation which is summed up by a foreign Attaché as being the military miracle of all time.

Germany openly counted on the fact that, short of a miracle, it would be impossible for Britain to raise an army of Continental strength fit to combat her trained troops in time to be of use. Military opinion generally agreed with her, and failure perhaps would have been the portion of most nations in the undertaking. The exception was Britain, who upset all calculations and began to turn out fit armies at the rate of one every six months from her untrained population. Accustomed to bind herself with the military theories of other nations, she suddenly cast aside all tradition and went into the business of army making on a grand scale against time. There is sound reason for the German hatred of us, because our small Regular force checked the great wheel on Paris and gave the New Armies time to put the imprint of defeat on German arms, thus crowning Le Cateau, the Marne, Ypres, Festenberg, Neuve Chapelle, Hooge, Givenchy, La Bassée, and Loos.

THE FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND.

The writer witnessed the wonderful mobilisation of the Regular Army at Aldershot and elsewhere, and saw it depart in August, 1914. Later the writer stood on the first train, and saw the first batch of the first hundred thousand come in to the Aldershot Camp. They were dressed in the earth; no martial music had stirred them; no trumpeting legions had stirred their blood; they were just the men who on August 5th had left bench and office and walked through the barrack gates before anyone was ready for them. The very anti-part of the conscientious objectors, they looked what they were meant to be; the conquerors of the German host. The leucodermis in straw hats and coats, and in corduroys were in the ranks; and as they disappeared into the Stanhope Lines, one mentally marked them off as the first of the New Army. They came in on the heels of the departing Expeditionary Force, which was the best trained Army which ever entered any field.

Finding the men was no difficulty. The trouble lay in dealing with the stream, which threatened to swamp the authorities. The first problem was to house them, as with all the queuing possible not more than 250,000 could be accommodated in barracks. The Territorial Force was made complete in ninety hours, and began to double itself. About 45,000 men per week poured in, and Canadians also arrived, until 80,000 men were in training. They were placed under canvas in the winter or billeted in houses or buildings until almost every village had its armed men. In Hampshire, Wiltshire, and the North, and this accommodation was rapidly extended for a million men. The sleepy Vale of Wye became the area of a population overnight like in some great gold rush, and in the Midlands a bare, wild tract hitherto uninhabited suddenly took 40,000 men on its bosom, cut its first roads, had its first railway laid, and gave the first of its water through the "Fals" battalions grouped themselves to down the valley towards death together. One by one the numbers multiplied, and soon the numbers were well beyond the first million.

THE RECORD MUSTER.

To feed such a host, to cook for it, was a gigantic task, but luckily a system of war feeding had been studied two years before. The method of supply was the central depot system, and some of these depots distributed food for as many as 250,000 men. One advanced depot rationed 340 units, or 140,000 men, and its bakery turned out 76,000 loaves per diem. Every day brought fresh demands, and there was waste, but in the end the A.S.C. triumphed. The clothing for the men made extraordinary demands, and stocks soon became exhausted. The dozen makers of khaki became 200, and mean-while blue serge and overcoats of civilian pattern were bought and served out. One firm turned out at short notice 400,000 of these suits, and America also was asked for help. The twenty-five firms making army boots became 350, and while they laid down new plant unsuitable civilian boots were issued, and marching was necessarily restricted.

In the preliminary stages the great host stood up clothed like a Boer Army, but not so well armed. The pre-war stock of 800,000 rifles had long since given out, and the weekly output was only 2,000 when war began. While rifles were being made the 1st New Army had one among three men, the 2nd, one among twelve men for a time. But the great hustle began, and things came right gradually, although that is how the conquering army began, with bayonet scabbards often held by a piece of string round the waist until leather was obtained. The tale of the guns was the same. Our armory provision was for eight divisions only, and no plant existed for increased output. One division of the 1st New Army had six guns, instead of 54, some batteries had two guns, some none, and dummy wooden guns were made for the purposes of drill practice. In time, by unequalled effort, we provided the guns, sights, and the ammunition. Each and all of the problems of supply and equipment mentioned were colossal, and one of the great men in this trying time was recently revealed officially. Parliament as being Lieutenant-General Sir John Cowans, the eulogy of whom has placed him in the first rank of the organisers of victory.

The army thus beset with difficulties did not despair while waiting. The company officers, especially the juniors, trained themselves at night; the men taught themselves much during spare time in barracks out of books, wooden

(Continued at foot of next column.)

U-BOATS ORDERED TO KILL SAILORS.

Sufficient evidence has now accumulated to convince American officials in the State and Navy departments that the German submarine commanders are now acting under instructions which go to the limit of ruthlessness.

The sailors on the torpedoed ships sunk by gunfire are now not being allowed the poor chance of escaping by means of open boat or life-preserver. It is believed, from facts which have come to light in reports from abroad, that the German Admiralty has ordered the death of sailors, because the more the available supply of sailors is reduced the more difficult it becomes to operate ships.

First it was only cargoes which the Germans went after; then it was tonnage. Now it is all three—cargoes, tonnage and sailors.

A case in point was given out by the State Department at Washington recently. A freighter which had been overhauled by a submarine was sinking, and the crew were in the boats. The last shell, a 3-inch rapid fire, was directed at the port boat and exploded ten feet above it. Three of the crew were wounded. Later nineteen of the crew who had been made prisoner on the deck of the submarine were left struggling in the water when the submarine dived upon the approach of a British patrol.

"SLOW AGONY IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR AN ENGLISH BOY."

An amazing story is told by John Duff, a fifteen-year-old cadet of the British merchant service, the only survivor of the British ship *Thracia*, sunk by a submarine torpedoed off the French coast, which has arrived at a French port. With six others of the crew the boy managed to get away in a partly wrecked lifeboat, half full of water. Four were so badly wounded they soon died; the fifth perished of exposure and the sixth was washed overboard by a great wave and drowned. Alone in the wrecked boat, in the dark night, with the sea breaking every moment over him, young Duff managed to hang on for a long time—he thinks two hours at least. Suddenly a huge dark body loomed up out of the gloom and a voice hailed him. He replied with what little voice he had left, but the submarine commander merely asked him a few questions as to the ship, her cargo and her destination, and in response to his statement that he was the sole survivor, said: "I would like to shoot you down with my machine gun, but that death would be too swift. I'll leave you to a less pleasant death. Slow agony is good enough for an English boy." For twelve hours after the submarine disappeared Duff clung to the boat before he was picked up by a French trawler.

rifles were made for drill; things which could not be got officially were borrowed; harness and saddlery were begged locally; rough dial sights were fashioned in the batteries; semaphore flags were made by the men themselves; and the officers pooled cash to buy old kit and gear from second-hand shops. In short, the early armies "found themselves," and learned their trade the quicker for it. They refused to be discouraged, and the watchword was "Efficiency, then France." Such determination is unconquerable by man or circumstance.

MAKING THE LEADERS.

Matters of supply could be tackled more expeditiously than the preparation of officers. All trained ranks had been sent to France, and our mobilisation scheme had provided no expansion plan on an adequate scale. And so the new officers had to train themselves and also their men. The rapidity of the formation of new units increased all difficulties. The 1st Army was constituted on August 21st, 1916; three weeks later came the second; three days following came the 3rd; and then the 4th and 5th. Men poured in on these new officers, but soon a system of progressive training was established which began with the squad and ended in battle drill. The artillery had to learn without guns, thrived on theory, and when the firing tests were made the results were surprising. We made every thing from nothing, and none of the armies has failed.

The supply of officers and N.C.O.s was a point on which the Germans naturally anticipated failure. They did not believe that we could hastily prepare leaders fit to cope with their well-trained cadres. But we did it, and turned our civilians into technical and infantry officers with unheard-of rapidity. We called to our aid all the retired men under sixty, and they came even from India, Canada, and Australia to train the men and the young leaders. One officer of fifty-five had to use a chair to mount his horse and could not stay long in the saddle, yet he trained five officers. Two hundred Indian officers at home on leave were impressed also; the military colleges were expanded, taking 780 cadets and 340 cadets; the age was raised to twenty-five, and the course shortened to three months. Woolwich, Sandhurst, Quetta, Wellington, and Kingston quadrupled the supply; men were promoted from the ranks; the O.T.C. emptied the Public Schools; the Universities sent 6,000; the Inns of Court, 25,000; and so on. Technical officers were supplied by such bodies as the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and the Mining Institute, and the medical profession came forward in blocks. The railway companies did their share, and so the professional brain of Britain was drilled and harnessed; and when the 1st New Army embarked nine months after embodiment it did so as one of the best armies of the day, which had raised itself by unquenchable enthusiasm from out of a mob of untrained civilians, lying under canvas in the winter mud, unclothed, unarmed, ungunned. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th followed, having overcome the same immense difficulties by magnificence of spirit. The only difficulty left them was the enemy.

They overcame him.—Morning Post.

HORRORS OF INVASION. FRENCH WOMEN SPEAK.

[BY E. ALMAZ STOUT.]

Miss R. Almaz Stout is the first British woman to visit those parts of France conquered by the Allies from the Germans.

Some few miles from the line which the Huns held for so many months in the big salient in the region of Roye, Lassigny, and Noyon lies a village where, in one sector, is to be found horror—stark naked horror.

Close to the village station is a little township of long wooden huts, destined for a vast military hospital in the days before the Great Retreat carried the battle-line many miles farther north. And now these huts are put to a different but no less heartrending use.

For there, collected in their hundreds and thousands, are old men, women, and children from all the country-side which the Huns have so systematically and so devilishly devastated, and the stream is hourly swelling.

Three years ago they were happy, thrifty, hard-working members of a prosperous little community. To-day they are homeless, penniless, emaciated wrecks clutching their small bundles, the relics of their once happy homes, in their attenuated arms.

As I passed from hut to hut, each crowded to overflowing with its human wreckage, my step grew heavier, and the cheering and sympathetic word so eagerly looked for came with more difficulty.

First I visited a couple of huts containing, roughly, some hundred old men and women, mostly quite out of their minds. Many of them, sick and disensed, had lived for 30 months in a cellar, some with such appalling open wounds that the condition in which they arrived beggars description. I am not "out" to use pretty words, but if I spoke the naked truth it could not be printed.

It was almost impossible to get anything coherent from these. They just wept when spoken to, or kissed my hand, or merely bowed their heads in a hopeless misery which could not yet appreciate the fact that the days of their greatest hardships were over.

THE YOUNG, STRONG MOTHERS.

Another hut was filled with women and children, most of them ill, some dying from privation. For 30 months they had not touched meat or eaten sufficient of any sort of food to keep body and soul decently together.

One mother, tending in turn her three children, and whose skeleton body and white faces with prematurely old and fear-filled eyes haunt me still, told me between her sobs that they were all she had left in the world, and two of them were obviously dying. Her husband was a prisoner, her home burned, and all her little treasures had been taken from her. She had the clothes in which she stood up and nothing more. She came from a village which the Germans had left some what hurriedly to be destroyed before their departure, and so when they had gone a little while they stopped and bombarded it till scarcely a cottage was left although they knew better than anyone else there were only women and children and old men left in it.

She pointed out to me two ragged little girls in one corner and three small boys playing on the floor in another, and said: "These children are worse off than mine. Their mothers were young and strong, and they have been taken away by the German officers to work in Germany. How they wept when they were dragged away from their little ones by the Boches!"

My eyes were dim with tears as I turned to an old woman clad in a few wretched rags and said, "You will never want to see a German again?"

I was almost frightened at the result of my words, for her face became frenzied with grief, she cried, "I live now for only one thing, for I have lost everything—my husband, my sons, my home, my only daughter, who was ruined by a German devil. I am going to pray M. Poincaré that one day he will give a German into my hands that I may tear out his eyes with my own fingers!"

Let any woman who reads what I have written suffer as that woman had suffered, and I think no one will dare to sit in judgment on her.

Suddenly I heard a voice cry out in my ears, "Ah, madame, surely you are English? Come and speak to me."

I turned to see an old woman with the tears rolling down her cheeks as she held out her arms to me, and I went to her bedside.

I asked after her husband, but she shook her head. "I do not know. He was in Paris when war broke out, and for nearly three years I have heard nothing. Without doubt he is dead."

She told me how she was ill in hospital in the village, and he had made her home when the Germans entered, and how they stole every metal utensil from the hospital, even the knob of the door, and sent the nurses and house doctor to care for their own wounded, leaving the French sick and aged utterly unprotected.

HUN TOTAL OF PRISONERS.

During the long, terrible years that these people lived in German bondage not one word reached them of the outer world save what the Germans chose to let them have. Their sole newspaper was the now famous *Gazette des Ardennes*, of which she showed me several extracts, one in particular pointing out that the Germans and French were really good friends, and only the treacherous English prevented them from making the peace that two brave enemies who respected each other would otherwise make.

She told me how the Germans stole all the food from their hospital, the live fowls and rabbits, and when the sister in charge expostulated, saying she must feed her sick, the officer answered, "I too must feed mine. Your sick have had all they needed for a long time. Now, if you needs be, they must starve. One German soldier is worth more than all your old people. And remember you are the vanquished and we are the conquerors and can take what we please."

I left the many rows of sheltering huts, and walked over to the station, where a train laden with about 600 souls who had

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN SUSPECTS IN U.S.A. POLICE ACTIVITY.

The gaps are being rapidly filled with German suspects, says a New York paper. Throughout yesterday and to-day the Secret Service of the Federal Government kept up their hunt for undesirable enemy aliens.

One of their first visits was to the palatial Fifth Avenue home of Mrs. Hugh Reisinger, opposite the Metropolitan Art Museum. The daughter of Mr. Adolphus Busch, America's richest German brewer, a recipient of frequent honours from the Kaiser, Mrs. Reisinger has long been known as the chief social asset of Germany in New York. All distinguished visitors from Germany were accustomed to foregather in her magnificent home. There Count Bernstorff and Privy Councillor Albert, the Emperor's special agent in this country, used to hold important conferences.

The Secret Service officers had been informed that a powerful wireless station was established on the roof of her house. Mrs. Reisinger admitted the correctness of their information but declared that she was ignorant until recently of the existence of the wireless installation. It was dismantled.

"MASTER GERMAN SPY."

One of the next visits of the detectives was to Dr. Karl George Frank, one of the best-known German electrical experts in the United States. Mr. Frank, who is head of the company which controlled the Sayville wireless station, was arrested, together with Captain Arthur E. Bielkowski, an octogenarian officer on the retired list of the German Army. Captain Bielkowski, celebrated as "the master German spy," was taken to the Tombs Prison but was subsequently released on parole.

Captain Eno Bode, one of the pier superintendents of the Hamburg-American Line, was the next to be arrested. He was taken with Mr. Heinrich von Stade, another official of the line, to Ellis Island, where more than a score of suspects are now confined.

Sixteen others were taken to goal in the course of the day. One of them, an American citizen, was caught as he was trying to enter the Brooklyn naval yard. Several others in Brooklyn were found in possession of arms and explosives. Their activities, thus nip in the bud, caused the authorities to issue a proclamation with a map warning enemy aliens to keep away from the vicinity of naval yards. A list of streets which they may not enter is also published.

At Chicago more than 50 Germans, including two women, were lodged in goal after the discovery of a plot to destroy property and to poison the meat at the stock-yards. Another arrest was that of Mr. Hugo Schmidt, the director of the Deutsche Bank, who came here shortly after the outbreak of the war.

A naval patrol to-day seized the 38-foot yacht *Sparrowhawk* and arrested its crew of three on a charge of plotting to cut the Transatlantic cable lines off the Massachusetts coast. The prisoners are Ernest Badger, formerly a member of the crew of the Hamburg liner *Cincinnati*, and two Swedes hired by him.

At Cleveland the police raided the homes of several prominent German-Americans, and confiscated hundreds of rifles and bayonets, secreted in cellars. A large number of arrests are reported from El Paso. A German boarding-house in the Mexican quarter was entered by the police, who, after arresting the tenants, confiscated several trunks containing incriminating letters and papers.

ITALIAN PREMIER ON GREAT BRITAIN.

At an exhibition in the Capital of photographs illustrating the efforts of the Allies in the war, Signor Boselli, the Italian Prime Minister, made the following remarks about Britain:—"If Shakespeare held converse in true Roman style, the spirit of ancient Rome may be discerned similarly in the Great Britain of to-day—that Great Britain which rears her sons in the love of individual liberty, but constrains them at the same time to devote themselves to their country, thinking with Adam Smith, while acting like Oliver Cromwell. By fostering liberty among her Colonies, Great Britain has multiplied her own strength." Signor Boselli paid cordial tribute to the women of Britain, who have so often extended a gracious welcome to Italians exiled in England.

been fed and tended in this first "clearing station" was getting ready to start, and I talked with many of the women leaning eagerly out of the windows.

Each had her own pitiful tale, but one woman's story arrested me more than most. Mme. X was an intelligent, forceful woman of about 55, and she told me she came from one of the villages that had just been freed by the English.

She had been put in prison for a fortnight by the Germans for the following offence. During the Huns' occupation the French inhabitants were fed with the marrowbones of German victories and of the number of French prisoners they took daily. Mme. X kept a diary of the numbers of prisoners the Germans had made—according to themselves—and at the end of two or three weeks she totalled them up and said, with inimitable French humour, to the officer quartered on her:

"Tiens, monsieur, since you have made so many prisoners, there is no one left in France, for you have captured more than our whole population!"

Then the train rolled slowly out, every window crowded with heads, mostly hatless, and lean arms waved as the cry went up, from hundreds of throats, "Vive la France! Vive l'Angleterre!" And even at that same moment another train steamed slowly in to the opposite platform and a fresh stream of homeless derelicts staggered out, dazed and trembling with the recollection of the burning homes they had just left, waiting to be taken to the long empty huts ready to shelter them.—Daily Mail.

"CASCADE" BEER.

A cheery young man of Hongkong

Drank "Cascade" from a glass that was long.

When they asked "Quantum sufficit?"

He replied "Such good stuff is it,

Say a quart and you won't be far wrong!"

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

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IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

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MACHINES LOST IN MARCH.

Only once since the beginning of the Battle of the Somme have the monthly losses of aeroplanes on the Western front exceeded those which were officially recorded in March. That was in September, when the figure for the French, the Germans, and ourselves was 332. In March the losses numbered 262, made up as follows:—British (acknowledged by General Headquarters in France), 98; French (on the assumption that the German reports are trustworthy), 71; German (based on the British and French daily communications), 133.

British airmen accounted for 84 German machines, and these were officially classified as follows:—Destroyed, 14; driven down, damaged, 34; and out of control, 11; brought down, 22; fell in our lines, 3. Of the 33 British machines, eight were brought down in air fights or by anti-aircraft guns, and 50 were returned as "missing." The 34 to 38 compared with 41 to 24 in February, to 15 in January, 35 to 10 in December, and 57 to 22 in November. In September of 1916 the proportion was at least 100 to 45, and of the 100, 33 were specifically reported as having been destroyed.

The French secured 49 German aeroplanes, which were reported in the following categories:—Destroyed, 10; fell in French lines 4; brought down in air fights, 27; by anti-aircraft fire, 7; captured, one.

German Main Headquarters, for the first time, acknowledged losses in its daily reports. But the admissions were obviously only intended to magnify their successes, and cannot be taken seriously. Here they are with the other side of the shield as presented by the British and French reports:—March 4th.—German claim, 18 admitted loss, 4; British and French claim, 17 German machines. March 6th.—German claim, 15, admitted loss, 1; British and French claim at least 7, March 16th-17th.—German claim, 23, admitted loss, 3; British and French claim, 30.

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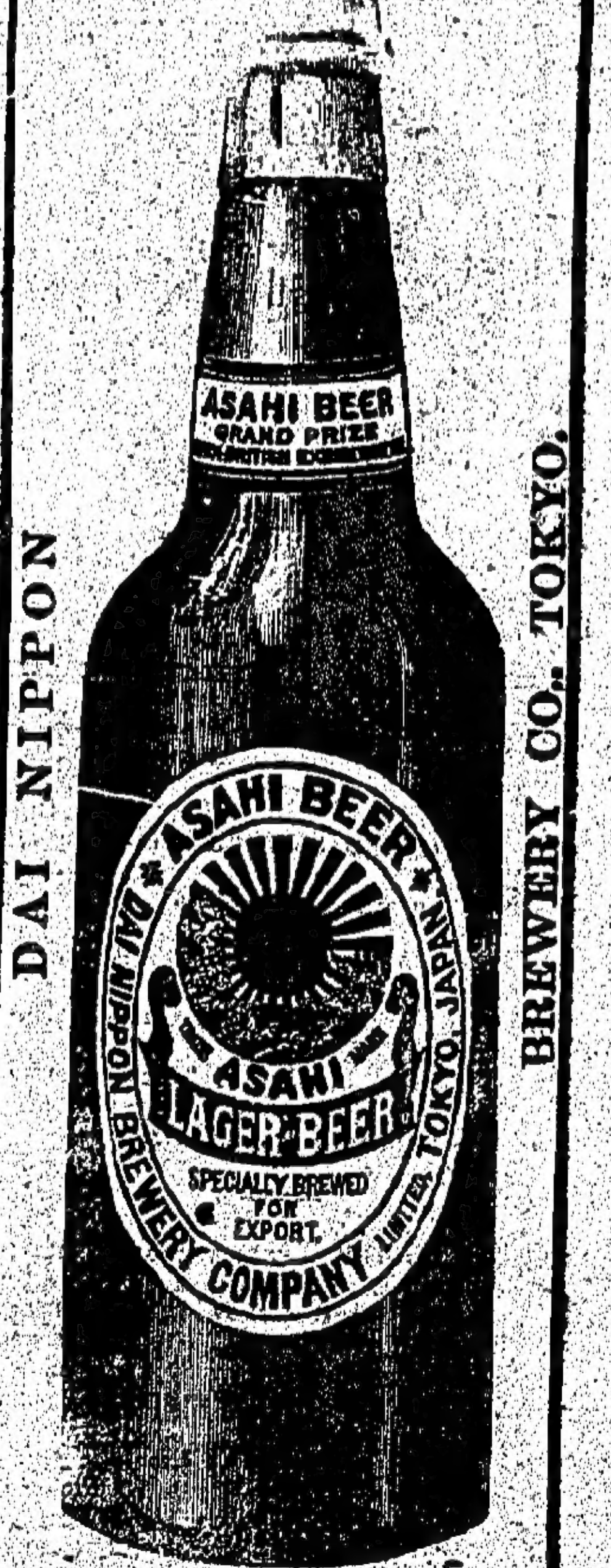
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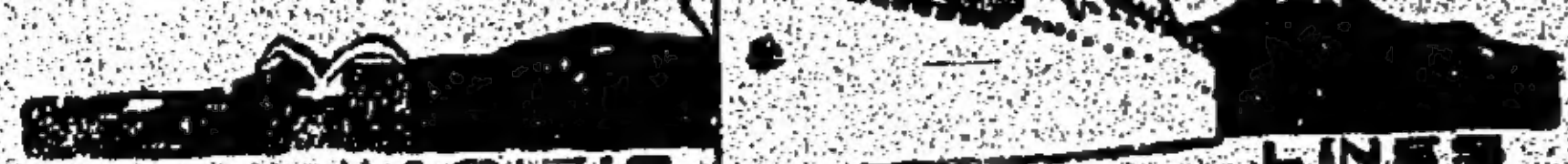
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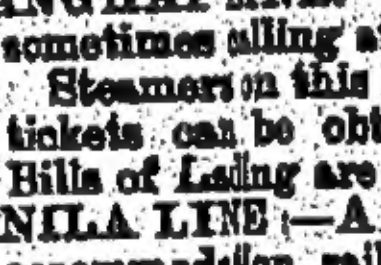
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"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th June, at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overseas cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th June, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIF WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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